

# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,742.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland and City of Boston at This Port.

### FIVE DAYS LATER, NEWS.

Progress of the Democratic Revolution in Spain.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Madrid.

Reported Victory of the Insurgents.

The Queen Advised to Remain in France and Not to Return to the Capital at Present.

### REVOLUTIONARY FIZZLE IN IRELAND.

Landing and Arrest of Twenty-one Armed Fenians at Sligo.

Further Disasters to American Shipping.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamer "Hibernian," Captain Dutton, from Liverpool at half past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th inst., arrived at Portland at half past four o'clock yesterday morning. Her mails will reach this city early this morning.

The innkeeper city of Boston, Captain Kennedy, who left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

At the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Denison's re-election to the Speakership—which apparently no opposition will be offered—will be moved by Mr. Monseal and seconded by Earl Grosvenor. The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved in the House of Commons by Lord F. Cavendish and seconded by Mr. Graham, one of the members for Glasgow.

The London "Globe" semi-officially announces that Mr. Gochen, the young member from the city of London, is to join the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The London Telegraph denies this statement, yet says that Mr. Gochen will be invited to a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Mallett and Mr. Morier are to be made Companions of the Bath for their services in arranging the commercial treaty between England and Austria. Mr. Mallett was associated with Mr. Cobden in the commercial negotiations.

The Duchess de Charivari has given birth to a prince at her residence near London.

The Hamburgh government are negotiating with an English company for a seven-league cable, to be laid down between London and Orléans, via Heligoland. The most important preliminaries have already been adjusted.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, whose name is so widely known in connection with the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform, has been created a baronet.

The London Army and Navy Gazette states that Sir James Hope, Commander-in-Chief of the North American station, has declined to undertake the court martial upon Captain Wake and his fellow officers of her Majesty's late ship "Bulldog," lost off Cape Haydon, and that they have been sent home by the Galatea and will be tried on board the Royal Adelaide, at Devonport.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are both slightly unwell, in consequence of the fatigues of the recent hunting parties at Versailles.

Mari Cowley, the British Ambassador to France, having been absent from the usual New Year's reception at the Tuilleries (the stormy weather preventing his crossing the channel from England), had been honored with a special audience by the Emperor, in order to express the good wishes of his sovereign for the New Year.

Count Walewski and the Duke de Mouchy had been appointed members of the Commission for the great Exhibition of 1867.

Hannibal is now said not to be so seriously ill as was at first stated.

Count Eusti Dessewefy, President of the Hungarian Academy, is dead.

The Emperor of Austria has restored their property and granted other concessions to parties who illegally emigrated from Venetia.

Napoleon, on the 10th inst., received the Belgian Envoy to formally announce the accession of Leopold II.

The Italian Parliament has been prorogued until the 22d of January, to give the new ministry time to consider and modify important financial and other proposals of late date.

The Pope has held a consistory, and at it nominated a patriarch, three archbishops and twelve bishops. He delivered no allocution.

A letter from France says that the morganatic wife of the King of Italy is dead, and that Victor Emanuel is succeeded at his loss.

owing to the storm telegraphing between Liverpool and London was entirely suspended.

The Damocles, from Portland, arrived out on the 10th. She came from New York, arrived out on the 12th.

The extra Cunard steamer Tarifa and the National steamer Pennsylvania left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of Boston.

### REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

**IN A STATE OF SIGHS—Terror of the Government—The Queen Advised to Remain in France—Victory of the Imperial-Democratic Nature of the Insurrection—**

**FROM THE LIVERPOOL HERALD.** Jan. 10.

Private advices from Madrid (the telegram went to Liverpool) state that the government is undoubtedly in a state of real danger, and that the progressive insurgents are in full force. The revolt, which is alergic, does not seem to be concentrated in any particular place, but it is well known that it is the result of a combination of the efforts of the party and editors of the progressive newspapers and in other words it betrays a consciousness of the critical state of all the Queen Christina, who was on her way to Madrid when the insurrection broke out, was stopped at 1 P.M. and sent back from Oporto, where she was not to leave. France—where shows that the government is not so confident as it would have the public believe.

It is also observed that the present outbreak began in the same way as O'Donnell's movement in 1848, and that the same has been made a signal—chiefly of members of the progressive party and editors of the progressive newspapers—and in other words it is thought that it is now necessary to keep a strict guard on it. Marshal O'Donnell has visited the barracks, and is accused of having political aims, and it is thought that he is now ready to publish some news on the only topic of present interest, except at the dictation of the men in power.

(Madrid Jan. 5) Correspondence London Times.] We are here in a state of siege, and in every probability soon to be blockaded, and difficult to collect information intelligible to us. The revolt, which is alergic, only writes to conceal and disguise its truth. To the other journals, even the most moderate and most devoted to the cause of order, such as the *Alcazar*—even the *Armenio* of the O'Donnell Ministry, which is the most conservative of all the papers, has given up the struggle, and is now ready to publish some news on the only topic of present interest, except at the dictation of the men in power.

The two cavalry regiments, Balear and Calatrava, which were at Aranjuez and Ocaña on the night of the 18th, were marched to Madrid, and a few hours later, on the 19th, were sent to Alcalá de Henares, and a few hours later, on the 20th, were sent to Madrid, and a few hours later, on the 21st, were sent to Aranjuez, within four leagues of the capital. It was probably at this point that they expected to go to join the two infantry regiments that were at Alcalá, but they turned instead of keeping their troops, obeyed the timely orders of their government and came into Madrid that same afternoon of the 20th. The two cavalry corps, therefore, fell back from Aranjuez to Madrid, and early on the 21st were at Villaverde del Salado, from where they continued their backward march during the day, in view of the same direction, till they crossed the Tagus at Fuentidueña. They had met with little or no disturbance or opposition. The two columns, each of which numbered about 1,000 men, and a body of cavalry, numbering about 200, did indeed set out in pursuit, and endeavored to bring them back by persuasion; but they were either shot at or received with blows, and had to give up the attempt. On being made apprised of the mutiny the government sent out orders to the troops to disperse, and to protect the capital from a coup de main of the insurgents; but upon hearing that they had moved upon Madrid, they gave orders to General Zabala to go to Madrid to meet them. Zabala left Madrid in the quarter past four o'clock in the morning, reached Arganda on the same evening, pushed after the rebels, who were falling back before him, pursued them to Villaverde, and all but fell in with them at Fuentidueña. Here, however, the insurgents, after crossing the Tagus, cut across the country, and the rebels were compelled to turn inland, and thus the stream between them and their pursuers. Zabala tried the forces of the stream, looked round for materials fit for the construction of a temporary bridge, and when he wrote his despatch at 10 P.M. he had built a bridge strong enough to support a hundred men, and the rebels were within sight of the town.

On the 22d, marched out of those two places headed by the Major Basco and a few other officers, and moved to the castle of Chinchón, a spot which they could with ease take, and so easily capture Madrid or Alcalá. On the evening of the 23d they had already reached Arganda del Rey, within four leagues of the capital. It was probably at this point that they expected to go to join the two infantry regiments that were at Alcalá, but they turned instead of keeping their troops, obeyed the timely orders of their government and came into Madrid that same afternoon of the 23d. The two cavalry corps, therefore, fell back from Aranjuez to Madrid, and early on the 24th were at Villaverde del Salado, from where they continued their backward march during the day, in view of the same direction, till they crossed the Tagus at Fuentidueña. They had met with little or no disturbance or opposition. The two columns, each of which numbered about 1,000 men, and a body of cavalry, numbering about 200, did indeed set out in pursuit, and endeavored to bring them back by persuasion; but they were either shot at or received with blows, and had to give up the attempt. On being made apprised of the mutiny the government sent out orders to the troops to disperse, and to protect the capital from a coup de main of the insurgents; but upon hearing that they had moved upon Madrid, they gave orders to General Zabala to go to Madrid to meet them. Zabala left Madrid in the quarter past four o'clock in the morning, reached Arganda on the same evening, pushed after the rebels, who were falling back before him, pursued them to Villaverde, and all but fell in with them at Fuentidueña. Here, however, the insurgents, after crossing the Tagus, cut across the country, and the rebels were compelled to turn inland, and thus the stream between them and their pursuers. Zabala tried the forces of the stream, looked round for materials fit for the construction of a temporary bridge, and when he wrote his despatch at 10 P.M. he had built a bridge strong enough to support a hundred men, and the rebels were within sight of the town.

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